8:Campbell T-5 (no date) 1949 MH1 Iraq MH1

The father of the girl says: Let me ask the women of the house for I cannot compel them if they do not agree. And if the reply comes back that the women of the house agree, the sheikh says: How much do you ask of us? And the man replies: Give according to your pleasure. The sheikh says: No, you must name the sum. And the man says: One hundred dinars.

The next day the father of the youth, or if he has no father, one of his male relatives, takes the hundred dinars and he goes to the father of the girl and he gives him the hundred dinars. And when the father of the youth has gone, the father of the girl gives the money to the mother of the girl, and the mother goes out and buys a gold necklace, gold earrings, gold bangles and silver anklets for the girl, also clothes and shoes.

Then between three and ten days after the payment of the money, at the time of sunset, the bridegroom sits in his house to await his bride, and he sends all his female relatives to bring her to him. His mother and his grandmother and his sisters and his aunts march in procession with a band to the house of the bride, and they are escorted by all the friends of the bridegroom belonging to the tribe, armed with their revolvers and rifles, and there should be fifty armed men in the procession for a fashionable wedding.

When the procession reaches the house of the bride the men fire their rifles, and the bride, who is ready, comes out, accompanied by her female relations, and her male relations sit quietly in their house and they do not come out. Then the bride goes back in procession to the house of the groom, surrounded by the female relations of the groom.

When the procession reaches the bridegroom's house

35: Hooper and Field 5-5 (1934) 1937 MAI Iran MAI
Iraq MHI

 I-I

These seeds are flat, reddish brown, 5 by 3 cm., containing white cotyledons. The seeds are an Indian remedy for tapeworm. The powdered seeds are prescribed two days after a dose of wormseed. 824* 278*

Caesalpinia Bonducella Roxb. (Leguminosae)

تخم ابلیس

Tukhm-i-iblīs (Teh.); Khaza-i-iblīs, "Devil's testicles"; Bonduk-i-hindi (Ar.); Kat karanj (Hind.); bonduc nut, nicker tree.

W.H.M.M. 150709.

Bonduc seeds are globular, smooth, dull gray in color, and yield an oil by expression. They are worn as necklaces for charms, and the kernels are bitter, tonic, antiperiodic, and anthelmintic. [301]

Calamintha graveolens Benth. (Labiatae)

ترنگسک

Terengamisk(?) (Teh.); Faranj mishk or Biranj mishk; Palang mishk has been referred to *Ocimum sanctum* L., and Palenguemeeke by Schlimmer to *Dracocephalum Kotschyi* Boiss.

Boiss. 4: 583; Post 624.

Field 32; K.B. 306.

This species of calamint frequents the Mediterranean region, Syria, Asia Minor, Iraq, and Trans-Caucasia. The seeds are known in India, where supplies come from Iran. They are dark brown, oblong in shape, 2 by 1 mm., three-angled, tapering toward the umbilicus, where there is a white, V-shaped mark; they are feebly pungent and become coated with transparent mucilage when soaked in water. The seeds are stimulating and aphrodisiac. [832]

Calendula officinalis L. (Compositae)

همیشه بهار

Hamīshah bahār (Teh., Iraq); Gole himmicheh behar (Schl.); Qarah Koz (Turk.); marigold flowers.

Field 123.

The pot marigold, a plant of the Mediterranean coast, is a weed of cultivation in northern India, and is much grown in gardens for its ornamental flowers. The yellow flower heads are bitter and have long been used among domestic remedies. "A tincture made from the dried florets was formerly used in medicine for application to wounds" (Guest). [247]

35: Hooper and Field 8-5 (1934) 1937 MAI Iran MAI
Iraq MHI

I-I
278*
125

to be petrified fruits; the name they bear in Delhi, Pathar-ka-ber, signifies the fruits or stones of the jujube tree. The stones are oval, pointed at both ends, 3.5 cm. long and 2 cm. in diameter. They contain 95 per cent of calcium carbonate. These stones are sold all over northern India, Iran, Syria, and Palestine. They are said to be useful for healing wounds, and, internally, for flatulence and diarrhea.

Cypraea moneta L. (Gastropoda)

صدف

Sadaf, Wuda (Ar.); Khar mahra (Pers.); Cowri, Sipi (Hind.); cowrie shells.

Field 269A.

These well-known porcelaneous shells from the Mediterranean and Persian Gulf are used throughout the East for making ornaments, and at one time were a means of barter or medium of exchange. They consist chiefly of calcium carbonate, and in medicine are used as an antacid, alterative, and expectorant. The shells also serve as charms against the Evil Eye for babies, horses, and machines (H. F.).

[321]
[301]
[436]

Larinus maculatus Fald. (Coleoptera)

Yielding Tréhala manna; described under the name of the host-plant, *Echinops persicus*.

Bee's wax (Hymenoptera, Apoidea)

موم

Mūm (Teh.); Moma (Hind.); Cera alba; white wax.

Field 216, 260.

White wax is sold in the shops and used for plasters and ointments.

"Camphor candle" (Mūm-i-kāfūri) is a specimen of a crudely made wax candle in the composition of which camphor has been incorporated to diffuse a pleasant odor when burning.

Bombyx fortunatus Hutton (Lepidoptera)

پیله ابریشم

Abrisham, Pīlāh abrisham (Teh.); Pileh, cocoon; Resham, silk; Pat (Beng.); Resham-ki-keri (Duk.); cocoons of the silk moth.

W.H.M.M. 150821.

The cocoons of the silk moth or silk worm are said to be styptic and tonic, and are generally administered with other astringents.